(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2540.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1795.

ALTONA, *June* 11.

THE following letters from Copenhagen contain various circumstances relative to the melancholy fate of the royal residence on the 5th and 6th inst. the further accounts of which we may expect by the mail to-morrow, which, we hope, will confirm the account mentioned in our last Gazette, that the dreadful conflagration had been stopped before the departure of the mail on the 6th inst.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen of the 6th of June.

"The dreadful spreading of the flames, arose from the immediate catching of all the combustible materials in the admiralty, as the wood and tar magazines, and the large rope-walk, caught fire at once, in so furious a manner, that the flames, by means of a strong wind, soon communicated to the houses on the opposite side, although there is an intervening canal. The rapid blaze of the steeple of St. Nicholas's church was probably occasioned by some pieces of burning cordage which the wind blew thither. Mr. Peschier's house was one of the first which caught fire; he has saved his books, papers and furniture, but not his store. The houses of Messrs. Erichson, (Widow Black & Co.) Cramer, Bugel, consul Gustmeyer, and the dwellings of almost all the Jews are burnt down; but the greatest part have been able to save their effects.—It is supposed that one third part of the city is destroyed, and it is the part which was occupied by the richest inhabitants. Great as the calamity is, which Copenhagen suffers thereby, it is nevertheless very fortunate that the fleet, the marine arsenal, and the stores containing the principal necessaries for the equipment of the men of war, have been spared."

Second extract of a letter from Copenhagen, of the 6th of June.

"During the conflagration on the Old Holm yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the coal and the tar magazines caught fire, which immediately spread to the long store houses on the Holm, as well as to the lofty admiralty buildings. By means of the heavy gale of wind and the heat of the atmosphere, the steeple of St. Nicholas's church caught fire before it was perceived or could be imagined, although it is so far off that five streets occupy the intermediate space—Then the conflagration became general. The whole canal street, the Reverence, Laxe, Wigend, Uke, Hummer, Svalder, Admiral, Boldhuus, great and little Church-streets, the great St. Nicholas's church and steeple, the whole Old Strand, with the fish-market, the great and little Ferry-streets, Holbroe and Leather-streets, with the Jews Synagogue, Hysken, Compaigne, Mag, Snare, Bidohn, Knabne-streets, and the cross alleys, with one half of the Wimmelskaft, the city-hall, orphan house, Frederickfberg and Kloster-streets, &c. were in flames.

"The fire companies, which are so very good here, could not do the needful, owing to the strong wind, which scattered large burning coals about the city. Many citizens, whose houses are exposed to the fire, have covered their dwellings with wet sails. All the public squares, particularly the King's, Newmarket, and the Riding Square, are full of effects that have been saved. All the houses that were near the fire and were not furnished with stone walls, have been pulled down, in order to prevent the spreading of the flames. The sea and land forces distinguished themselves principally at the necessary works. It is apprehended that many good people have been burnt and even killed thereby."

COPENHAGEN, *June* 9.

The dreadful conflagration which began in the afternoon of the 5th inst. was stopped at last on the 7th at noon, after having raged 44 hours, and destroyed every thing from the canal to the western gate. The number of houses burnt, is computed at 1416, among which, besides the city hall, orphan house, the church of St. Nicholas, and the admiralty buildings, are two apothecary shops, 29 breweries, 19 bake houses, and 200 brandy distilleries. More than 3000 families, and above 20,000 people have lost their dwelling places. The damage done is not to be computed as yet, but it is presumed to amount to 4,000,000 rix dollars.

His royal highness the crown prince, was present from the beginning of this unfortunate scene to its conclusion, together with the princes of Augustenborg, of Hesse, and of Wurtemburg; he ordered in person the necessary means of prevention in many places, and participated there in the most active manner. Amidst these fatiguing occupations, and notwithstanding the terror with which the shocking sight must needs inspire every body, his royal highness did not forget to take all possible care of the sufferers, and particularly of the poorest class among them. It was immediately ordered, that tents should be erected on the ramparts of the city, under which the poor would find a shelter, and yesterday more of them have been placed on the north city commons.

HAGUE, *June* 15.

The States General have enjoined citizen Van Haesten, their ambassador to the court of Vienna, to notify to the Austrian cabinet, the treaty of alliance concluded with the French republic, and to render to the said cabinet its good offices with that republic to hasten a peace between the two powers.

In case the mediation of Holland should not be accepted, citizen Van Haesten is charged to declare, that, by the treaty, the republic of the United Provinces has engaged itself to consider as its own particular enemies, all the enemies of the French republic; and after having made this declaration, he has orders to quit the capital of Austria without taking leave.

LONDON, *June* 13.

Blatchington Barracks, June 10.

At the court-martial upon the rioters in the Oxford militia, thirteen of them were tried:—Cook, Parish, and Haddocks were condemned to be shot; Harper was adjudged to receive fifteen hundred lashes; Blake, Herritage, Woodmarshal, and Weaver, a thousand each; Warren, five hundred; Cox, Johnson, Day, and Drake, were acquitted. Haddocks is since pardoned, on condition of serving as a soldier in New South Wales for ten years. It was the most respectable court, and awful scence, we ever saw. The whole was conducted with the greatest regularity and decorum, and the unhappy men seemed truly sensible of the enormity of their crimes, and the justness of their sentence. The day of execution is fixed for Friday the 12th instant, early in the morning. The following order was issued by the command of his royal highness the duke of York, field-martial: "Every regiment at Brighton Camp to be under arms on the day of execution of the sentence of the general court-martial, the *Oxfordshire* to march there *without arms!* Colonel lord Charles Spencer, by his earnest entreaty, has, however, prevailed to have that part of the order respecting the Oxfordshire appearing there without arms remitted; undertaking to answer for their future good conduct, and assuring his highness of the sincerity of their sorrow for their past offence.

BRIGHTON, *June* 14.

The Oxfordshire regiment marched on Friday night last, at eleven o'clock, from Seaford, in order to attend the execution of the two men who were condemned by a general court-martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. The hour of four was the time appointed to assemble.

On the march the regiment halted, and twelve men who had taken a part in the riot were called out, when the commanding officer ordered them to fix their flints and prepare to execute the sentence. This was done to demonstrate to the men that state of obedience in which the officers were determined to hold them; by this measure they felt more pointedly the folly of their former conduct, when those persons whom they had before made their leaders, were now to suffer death at their hands.

The regiment was then conducted to a spacious valley, and divided in two wings, which were stationed on each side of the place of execution: they were then followed by the whole line of encampment. On the rising ground above the valley 3000 cavalry (or near that number) were posted; these were followed by all the horse artillery. The guns were pointed and matches lighted. From the disposition of the ground, and from the arrangement of the troops, a more magnificent and a more awful spectacle was never exhibited in this country.

After the corporal punishments had been inflicted upon the offenders of less note. Cook and Parish, the two unfortunate men condemned to die, were brought forward with a very strong escort. They walked along the vale in a slow and solemn procession, accompanied by the clergyman who had devoted his time so conscientiously to them from the moment the sentence had been made known, that they were fully prepared to meet their fate. They approached the fatal spot not only with resignation, but with the fullest confidence of passing into a happy and eternal state of existence hereafter.

They then kneeled down upon their coffins with cool and deliberate firmness, when the one who was to drop the signal said to his comrade—"*Are you ready?*" Upon the reply being made, he dropt a prayer book, and the party did their duty at about six yards distance. One of them not appearing to be entirely dead, was instantly shot through the head; and the same ceremony was performed to the other. After this the whole line was ordered to march round the dead bodies, previous to their being put in their coffins.

DUBLIN, *June* 26.

On Saturday last a case of great importance to bankrupts was decided in Cork. A merchant who failed two years ago in Bristol, and had obtained a certificate in England under the bankrupt laws, came over to previous to his failure in England. It was decided by the court, that certificates obtained in England protect the bankrupt in Ireland; and, vice versa, that certificates obtained in Ireland protect in England.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 25.

Reports from Port-au-Prince mention, that a treaty is negotiating between general Williamson and Rigaud, and that in consequence of its having taken a favourable turn, the latter may be soon expected there to ratify it. This sudden change is imputed to dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the French convention, whose expected commissioners are said to be armed with authority to supercede Rigaud in his command.

July 30. It was expected that immediately after the publication of the treaty between the French and the honest Hollanders, orders would have been sent to all the British dominions to seize Dutch property wherever found, but we do not learn that any such directions have found their way to this country.

FALMOUTH, *July* 22.

The London prints magnified the number of troops that came out to between 4 and 5000, but it is pretty certain there are not more than half that number, those arrived do not exceed 2000, and corps of emigrants about 200. Three hundred to 350 are supposed to be captured; 100 left at St. Helen's, by the Ipswich, M'Gharbe, who was run foul of in coming out of that place by the Zealous of 74 guns, and received so much damage as to prevent her putting to sea; 120 are conjectured to be lost in the Mount Pleasant, Stewart, who was seen in distress during a gale in the Bay of Biscay; another ship which was desired to stay by her, saw her taken back and soon lost sight of her. She had leaks and no carpenter on board.

—— Milne, Esquire, is appointed civil governor of Martinique; he arrived in the Sampson, in company with general Forbes, and landed on the fifth of July under a salute of the forts and men of war.

MARTINIQUE, *(St. Pierre) August* 8.

The most pleasing accounts are received from St. Vincent, the action of the 5th of August was decisive. The enemy's camp at Mount Ronde was stormed by our gallant troops with no great loss. The republican general Massitot and his aid-de-camp, with numerous others, were taken prisoners; a mortar, a field-piece, ten barrels of gunpowder, and a great quantity of ball cartridges fell into our hands. The killed and wounded are also very considerable. Captains Douglas, of the engineers, and Campbell, of the 46th, are wounded slightly. The enemy are entirely broken and dispersed, and expected to perish in the woods. Our troops still follow them and meet many dead bodies.

The most agreeable news has also been received from Grenada, which it is not in our power at present to detail.

NEW-BEDFORD, *August* 28.

Extract of a letter from the mate of the brig Betsey arrived at New-York, from Bristol, to his correspondent in this town.

"Yesterday we came to anchor before this place, after a passage of 42 days from Bristol, (England) which place we sailed from June 8th. I could undoubtedly send you some things, which would amuse you for awhile, did I rightly know what to select—The common people in England are very melancholy on account of the war, and from their souls wish it over—but ministry must do as it pleases—I have been at both places; and I know England is not in half the spirits as France—for there I saw not a person who did not wish for war—There were mobs in Bristol market every market day—and unless provision become more plenty, or business increases, there must be an insurrection through mere hunger. However, I think the American harvest is almost over in Europe. In England there is nothing to be done—Bristol is a wilderness, and Liverpool and London but little better; and in France they cannot pay you in specie for what you do, so our profitable trade must cease."

BOSTON, *September* 2.

The captain of an American vessel, lately carried into England, has written the following to his owner in this country; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves:—It is dated June 28. "Several vessels, brought in about the same time, or after mine was, have been released with freight, demurrage, &c. and government is to pay for the cargoes. The advance, &c. to be put on them will be adjusted in a day or two. Among the number liberated is the Newport, whose cargo had the good fortune to be addressed for reclamation to Mr. S. who in a manner truly noble interested himself voluntarily for the ship,

freight, &c. Captain R. and myself were with him, this morning he informed us, that yesterday he had an interview with Mr. Pitt, who assured him that immediate and ample compensation should be made for the present obstruction of the commerce of the United States, as well as other neutral nations, with France; and that the English merchants, trading to America, might rest satisfied that a happy intercourse would still continue to subsist between the two nations."

Other letters of a similar, and some of much more favourable import, have been received by several merchants, in this town, from England.

Demarara, we are informed, has been declared by the constituted authorities there a free port to all strange flags; and have abolished the duties of tunnage, &c.

NEW-YORK, *September 5.*

By the arrival of a packet from Newport, we learn, that the French frigate Medusa took the advantage of a fog, slipped her cables, and stood to sea at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last. She got clear of the harbour; and her departure was not discovered by capt. Home until four in the afternoon, when she was about five leagues ahead of the Africa. Little danger need be apprehended, as the Medusa is a remarkable swift sailer.

Sept. 7. It is with pleasure we hear the epidemic which has given some alarm in this city, does not extend nor become more virulent; on the contrary, is less fatal than at the first. Yesterday no person died with the fever.

We cannot but hope that the government of Pennsylvania will revoke the prohibition of intercourse with this city; a measure proceeding from the misrepresentations of private unauthorised letters; a step as precipitate as it was injurious to both cities. We can make great apologies for Philadelphia, a city which has suffered so severely, but we are assured that a fever similar to the epidemic of this city occurs now in Philadelphia; it occured there the last season, and it always occurs in some parts of the southern states. Its danger depends on the activity of its contagion; and where the contagion is not very active, there is no occasion for general alarm.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 11.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston, dated August 5th, 1795, to a merchant in this city, per the schooner Good Intent.

"The Maroons at Trelawny have of late been a little turbulent, however, lord Balcarras, the lieutenant-governor, set out yesterday for that place, and will have with him about 2000 effective men, so that I think this business will soon be at an end, and the rebels will pay for their folly with their heads."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated on the 22d of August, 1795.

"A contagious distemper of the most fatal kind, rages throughout this place, and its inhabitants are swept off hourly. Nine were this day buried—seven yesterday, and as many the day preceding—the disease spreads wider and wider—I know not how soon I may be attacked. A Mr. O'Hara, that lodged in the house with me, was a few days ago seized with it; to prevent boarders from moving, he was shifted to a lodging in the suburbs and immediately died. Four coffins have just gone by—God relieve this woeful place; we converse with a friend in the morning and attend his funeral at eve; this I experienced twice in a week. Every person seems panic struck, some are removing. Vomiting a black stuff is said to be a decided symptom, and the doctor gives them over. One of the faculty has this day visited seventy-five patients, many of whom are in imminent danger."

Extract of a letter from citizen Petry, late consul of France at Philadelphia, to his correspondent in this city, dated Medusa at sea, the 4th September, 1795.

"We have fortunately got off in the face of our enemies, and we should yesterday have taken a frigate, if our orders had permitted us to attack her within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States."

WINCHESTER, *August 31.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Wayne's army, to his friend in this town.

"General Wayne and the different tribes of Indians are in council very frequently, and will beyond a doubt treat. There are five or six hundred Indians here at present, and we daily expect six or eight hundred more, chiefly Shawanese. The reason this tribe did not arrive sooner, was owing to some villains who stopped a party of them on the Muskingum, and robbed them of a large quantity of peltry. A considerable party of the Shawanese are gone in quest of the robbers, with the view to bring them to this place for trial. We have this information from Blue Jacket, the chief of that nation. The army are in perfect harmony, which has not been the case usually."

BALTIMORE, *September 14.*

From Paris papers.

Account of an engagement that took place between the French and Spaniards, on the 26th Prairial, 3d year of the republic—sent to the national convention by general Scherer.

[Translated for the Diary, from the National Gazette of the 29th July.]

I hasten to inform you, citizen representatives, of the affair which took place on the 26th of this month, occasioned by a general foraging party from the advanced guard of my army. On the night of the 25th, four columns of infantry and cavalry pushed as far as the border of Fluvia, in order to protect the premeditated foraging party. The two columns on the left, commanded by the general of division Haquin, having under his orders the generals of brigade Ronget and Bannel, arrived at two o'clock in the morning at their respective destinations. Fifteen hundred men, under the orders of general Ronget, with forty pieces of light artillery, and three hundred cavalry, occupied the villages of St. Pierre, Pescador, and Torreillas. The cavalry took post in the plain near Villa Columba. Sixteen hundred men, commanded by general Bannel, kept possession of the woods and heights of St. Michael. This body was supported by an hundred cavalry, and four pieces of light artillery.

The two columns on the right, commanded by brigadiers-general Bevan and Bon, pushed on during the night as far as the borders of Fluvia. That under the orders of general Bevan consisting of 1800 men, with four pieces of light artillery and an hundred cavalry, occupied the heights of Pontons; that commanded by general Bon, composed entirely of chasseurs, to the number of eleven hundred, was stationed on the heights of Espinavessa.

During the march in advance of the four columns, they made some prisoners, and took from the enemy some horned cattle. The enemy did not attempt to obstruct their march, but concealed themselves behind the banks of the Fluvia till about eight o'clock in the morning, when they advanced with several battalions of infantry, and about 1000 or 1200 horse, between St. Michael and the village of Torreillas; the whole of which immediately crossed the Fluvia, under the protection of their artillery and the fire of their infantry.

The enemy's cavalry, supported by several battalions, at this time made two attacks, one of them directed against general Bannel. The 53d half-brigade, and the fire of our artillery, soon repulsed the enemy, who re-crossed the Fluvia in disorder.

Whilst this attack was carrying on, the enemy's cavalry, supported by a numerous body of light infantry, entered the plain between Torreillas and St. Michael. The head of their cavalry was instantly attacked by ours, and put to flight. The company of carbineers of the 8th regiment of light infantry, stationed at Torreillas, bravely seconded this attack, and even pushed on so far as to be intermixed among their ranks; but whilst our cavalry were pursuing the dispersed enemy, a strong column of horse attacked ours in flank, and obliged them to retire in some disorder—the commander of a squadron, Pinon, of the fifteenth regiment of dragoons, excepted; who, with 50 men of that regiment, effected his retreat in most excellent order, cutting his way through the Spanish horse.

The chief of brigade Bougon, who commanded our cavalry in this attack, received a wound in the knee; the general of division Dugua put himself at their head, and having collected the scattered horse, soon formed them again. At this time I ordered brigadier-general Guillot to advance with three battalions of the four that were in reserve on the heights of Rimarott; and at the instant that general Dugua was making his dispositions to attack the enemy in front, I sent a battalion which had been posted near Villa Columba, and which was formed in a solid column on the heights, in readiness to make a charge on the village of Torreillas, to second that of the cavalry.

The enemy, although far superior in numbers, did not wait this attack, but precipitately retired beyond the Fluvia.

Perceiving themselves frustated in the different attacks which they had made on the left wing of my army, they then directed their whole force against our right. From 15 to 20,000 infantry, 1500 cavalry, and a numerous train of artillery, at this time attacked the village and heights of Pontons and Espinavessa. Our troops having been obliged to evacuate the village of Pontons, on account of the immense superiority of the enemy, took post on the heights in the rear of the village. The enemy then extended themselves along the plain below, and made a charge on our troops with a numerous body of infantry, whilst at the same time they directed two columns to surround our troops that were on the heights.

Our light artillery and light infantry kept up an incessant fire for three quarters of an hour, which however could not resist the impetuosity of the enemy, notwithstanding a shower of grape shot which was poured in upon them from within pistol shot. Brigadier-general Bevan, seeing himself almost surrounded, ordered a retreat; but the four pieces of light artillery having difficult roads to pass, and a carriage having broken down, we were obliged to abandon them after having broken the wheels, spiked the guns, and thrown them into the river, from whence it will be impossible for the enemy to recover them. After this was done, general Bevan took post on the heights of Boucassus.

Whilst the enemy were thus employed in attacking with very superior forces general Bevan, a strong column of infantry and cavalry, with some field pieces, presented itself before the corps commanded by general Bon, and towards noon attacked the advanced posts under the orders of adjutant-general Rusca, who sustained it with the greatest firmness.

Some companies of the battalion of des Vengeurs, and that of La Drome, which general Bon had left on his left flank to prevent the enemy from turning it, vigorously charged their cavalry who attempted to disturb them, and completely routed them.

The Spaniards then commenced a heavy fire in front of general Bon, which was not suffered to pass with impunity—the general having formed his men in order of battle, sounded a charge, and attacked them with fixed bayonets—the enemy being unaccustomed to cold steel did not much relish it; at this instant a body of our cavalry came up, charged sword in hand and in conjunction with the infantry broke their line, and put them totally in disorder; another body of our cavalry luckily coming up at this juncture, pursued the runaways, and made a dreadful havock among them. The woods and uneven ground saved the wrecks of this column, which did not again appear during the continuance of the action.

The general of division Angereau, who before the attack upon general Bevan, was attached to the corps commanded by general Bon, hearing the fire on his left, repaired thither with a reinforcement drawn from his camp, with which he attacked and repulsed them as far as the heights of Pontons.

Informed of the situation of general Bevan, I had ordered generals Paint and Bannel to march to his assistance with a body of 3500 men. The distance of the two places prevented their arriving soon enough to hinder his retreat—but the appearance of this body served to check the enemy—and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, general Angereau having taken post on the heights, and his junction being nearly effected with generals Paint and Bannel, there succeeded a brisk cannonade and fire of musketry, which lasted near an hour; as our troops, on account of the unevenness of the ground, could not charge with bayonets.

The enemy at length wearied by their unsuccessful attempts, and the vigorous resistance of our troops, re-crossed the Fluvia, after having sustained a considerable loss.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, the general forage being completed, and having taken near 300 waggons of corn. I ordered the retreat of the cordon of troops which had served to protect it, which was effected without the least interruption from the enemy.

Gen. Ronget protected perfectly the foraging party, which was especially confided to his care—the 8th battalion of light infantry behaved with a courage worthy praise, when attacked by the Spanish cavalry.

The general of division, Angereau, is much pleased with the troops under general Bon, who he says behaved in the most heroic manner.

The undauntedness, steadiness, and good conduct of general Bon, seconded by Admant Rusca, and the chiefs of battalions, Geoffroi and Lambert, are beyond all praise.

I estimate that the enemy consisting of 25,000 foot, and 3000 horse, has lost from 10 to 1200 men killed and wounded—among which were a great number of officers, for they left 24 dead on the field in the single attack of general Bon, besides a number of prisoners.

Our loss in an affair, in which 12,000 men have combated against 28,000 during ten hours, consists in 85 killed, and 27 wounded, and except the loss of four field pieces, the men and horses, however, belonging to which were saved, we should have nothing to regret but the loss of the brave men who have fallen this day, in an action which does honour to the wisdom of the officers, and spirit of the men.

(Signed) SCHERER,
Commander in chief of the
army of the Eastern Pyrenees.

ANNAPOLIS, *September 17.*

After the word "to" on the top of the last column of the first page of this paper read "Ireland, and was here arrested for a debt contracted"

To the VOTERS of PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

BEING solicited by my friends, I am induced to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing election, to be held at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in October next; I flatter myself, my countrymen, I shall meet your votes generally on the present occasion; I have had your sufferages heretofore, and discharged the trust reposed in me with fidelity, attention and integrity. I come forward on the present occasion to fill a vacancy, being opposed to no one, and should I meet your votes, I pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that my best abilities shall be devoted to your service.

September 15, 1795. R. A. CONTEE.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 15th of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE land, late the property of LEWIS LEE, of this county, deceased, lying and being in this county, near South river ferry, consisting of two parts of a tract of land, called BREWERTON, and contains in the whole 254 acres; as it is supposed that any person inclined to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. Any person inclined to become a purchaser is requested to call on Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, who lives on the spot, and will shew the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney
in fact for the devisees of
Lewis Lee.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 16, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly, to relieve me from the payment of my debts, on the delivery of all my property for the use of my creditors.

July 8, 1795 JOSEPH CAVERLY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having heretofore given up his property to his creditors, and still being indebted for large sums, for which judgments are now rendered against him, gives this public notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for the benefit of insolvency.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

September 5, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act empowering and authorising the building a Toll-Bridge, over the Eastern Branch, from the City of Washington,—and also to establish an inspection of flour and provisions, in the said city.

Washington, September 1, 1795. 1 10 15

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, for a law to empower the justices of the levy court of Saint Mary's county, to levy a sum of money, for the support of his daughter Susannah Crauley, who is a cripple, on said county.

JOHN BRADBURN.

September 14, 1795. 1 07 6

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

SAMUEL T. DYSON.

Charles county, September 6, 1795. 1 07 6

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

JOHN CHENEY, Executor.

September 12, 1795. 1 07 6

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named FRANK, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rawboned, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfthick-breeches, much worn, a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; two osnabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his cloathing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

ELIZABETH GARY, or
WILLIAM HAYES, on the
North side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril. 1

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum*:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or stock*, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attornies duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said *reimbursement of principal*, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of *interest* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the *funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest*, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

2

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of October next, for the purpose of chooſing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

2

September 9, 1795.

In CHANCERY, August 13, 1795.

John Sewell, against Peter Bond, } THE complainant applies to this court for a decree to record an indenture, executed to him on the second day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, by the defendant, Peter Bond, for conveying unto him the said John Sewell, and his heirs, the tracts of land in Baltimore county called BOND'S FOREST, and part of MORGAN'S LOT, in consideration of two thousand pounds current money; the bill states, that the said defendant hath removed out of the state, it is thereupon ORDERED, That the said John Sewell procure a copy of this statement to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively, before the end of September next, to the intent, that the said defendant, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear here on the first Tuesday of November next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition Frederick county court, at their next November term, for a commission, as well to mark and bound the whole tract of land called The RESURVEY on WET-WORK, as my particular part thereof, lying in the aforesaid county, and also the whole of that tract of land called NOTLEY'S LEAVING, as well as my particular part thereof, this land is also in Frederick county, agreeable to the act of assembly, and the supplements to said act, for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN DARNALL.

September 5, 1795. 2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, if not previously sold at private sale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchase. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles distant from the bay, and about the same distance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouses. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a considerable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully supplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overseer's house, quarter, corn house, tobacco house, and other out houses.

——ALSO,——

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouse, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land some wood and meadow, a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco houses, and an orchard, and is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will shew the small tract to any person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors
of captain WM. WEEMS.

6

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the subscriber's, on the Head of South river,

SEVERAL likely country born negroes, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household furniture and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of
Thomas Rutland, of Thomas.

3X

September 1, 1795.

WE, the subscribers, holding and being seized of separate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Washington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Washington county court, at December term next, for a commission to six, mark, and bound the whole tract aforesaid, called Park Hall, and also the subscribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of assembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER,
POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT,
JOHN CLAPPER, Junr.
JOHN CLAPPER,
ADAM KEPLINGER,
CONRAD THOMAS,
JOHN HUFFER,
ANDREW GWIN.

3

August 22, 1795.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the *Tuesday* after the first *Monday* in *November* next, over a fine course near this city.

By order,

JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
Jockey Club.

4

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795. 4

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 7

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osnabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any gaol, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795. 3

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795. 4

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by the rector and vestry of St. JAMES'S PARISH, to pass an act empowering them to sell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the vestry,
WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Register.

5

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.

5

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.

March 23, 1795. 14

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat nose, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.

8

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

In CHANCERY, August 17, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of *Thomas Duckett*, trustee for the sale of certain property, directed to be sold by the last will of WILLIAM HALL, be approved; and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, of several tracts of land in Prince-George's county, containing 340 acres, at the rate of £.4 per acre, on the 14th day of March last, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday of October next; provided a copy of this order be inserted, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

3X

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.

4

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the laid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. 20

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. 20

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. 20

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. 20

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

19 EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.